FURTHER STATEMENTS.

[A dispatch anuncancing the arrival of the Norwegian ship Coaring at Quebec, with twenty-two persons taken from the wreck of the Austria, whose names are given, will be found on the sixth page of this paper. The subjected dispatch was to enited late last night.]

QUEREC, C. E., Monday, Oct. 4, 1858. We have ascertained the following further particu-

lars from the rescued preengers:

The pump on board the ill-fated vessel, in connection with the fire-engine, was not in working order, Some attempt was made to render it available, but the progress of the flames was too rapid. The life-boats ere hanging amidships, consequently it was impossi ble to get at all of them. One was lowered, crowded with people, but, being seized by those already in the water, capsized and awamped. Another was so long being lowered that the people in it sprang into the sea to escape the flames. Near the forecas. tle, ropes were made fast to chains outside, and to these numbers clung; but, as the flames progressed, one by one gave way, and found a watery grave. On the bowsprit the passengers were laid out tier upon tier, piled one on top of the other, sometimes four deep. This was a last resort, and from this they were finally driven till orly one man remained seated on the extrome end. Eighteen persons got hold of the chain forming the bowsprit-stay, and clung to it till 4 o'clock the following morning. A seaman clambered from the stay to the bowsprit and found there was a probability of estinguishing what fire was there, and accordingly gave directions to those clinging to the stay to dip portions of their clothing in the sea and pass the same apto him. This was done, and the fire was so far subdued as to render the bowsprit a place of comparative safety. They remained there until the boats from the Catarina picked them off

The following is the statement made by Andrew Lendstearn, a Swedish passenger: "About 2 o'clock p. m. on the 30th of September, when the fire broke out on board of the Austria, I was standing on deck about amidships, and saw the flames coming up through the windward hatch, three or four feet high. On running forward I perceived the flames breaking through the fore hatches. At that time I saw the captain rushing upon deck; I saw him take of his coat and run to the side of the vessel as if he was going to jump overboard. Mr. Sweensea, a Swede, seized him by the arm, pulled him back from the rigging, and asked him what he was going to do. The captain's answer was to the effect that he did not know what he was about. The captain then ran aft and I lost sight of him, being on the fore-part of the vessel, minong the great bulk of the passengers. I saw that the fire increased rapilly, and that it threatened us in an awful manner. The passengers were so closely pressed that they were pushing one another overboard. I managed to get as far as the rope rigging, and catching hold of a rope made it fast to an eye-bolt. With this rope I made a sling, so as to be able to sit in it about two feet from the water. I succeeded in doing this about ten minutes after the fire had broken out. While in this position, and about three quarter of an hour after the fire had broken out. I saw the fore and main most go over board on the starboard side, and I was in great danger of being knocked off by the yard, which hung on the side of the vessel, and fell into the sea only when the rigging was burnt. Looking around to see if anything was floating which I could lay hold of, I observed the end of the main mast sticking about two feet out of the water. The rigging on the top end of it must have got entangled in the screw. I let myself down, and swam to get hold of this; get on the top of it, and thus succeeded in keeping affoat. At this time, I saw three persons hanging on to the side of the vessel by ropes, and I threw a piece of rope to one of them, who proved to be the cook. I pulled him to me, and held him up alongside of me, where we remained the whole night. We saw a number of bodies floating around us during the night. Until dusk the screw moved slowly round whenever the steamer lifted at the stern. To prevent myself being burned, I was obliged to take off my coat and soak it in the sea, and put it on my side. I burned my shoulders once, not being able to protect that part of my body. I still suffer from numerous burns. When the fire broke out I observed two vessels in the distance. One of them, a French bark, hove to within about a mile of the burning steamer about 5 p. m., and sent two boats toward her; but neither of these boats came nearer than hailing distance to the steamer. I saw them picking up persons floating about. They kept on the windward side of the steamer. Saw them only occasionally when the steamer swung round. The boats were employed in this way until dark, when they returned to the bark. I perceived a light hoisted on her must till about 10 eclock. I think I saw the same vessel the next mornisg about 2 a. m. On the 14th. I saw a ship close to the wreck, which proved to be the Catarina. The ship having to make a tack to the windward of the steamer, it was about day break when the captain of the Catarina sent his longboat to pick us up. Eighteen persons were then found on the bowsprit three, including myself, in the water at the vessel's side, and one aft on the railing of the steamer. A young girl with her brother had remained all night on ewsprit, hanging by the rigging. We were picked up by the Catarina in about haif an hour. I was the last but one picked up, and do not believe I

Congressional Nomination-Fires.

deal, it had broken over me all the time."

could have held on much longer, as I was getting ex-

hausted, and the sea becoming rougher, though, in-

Rosros, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The American Convention in the IVth District nominated N. A. Thompson for Congress this evening. It was somewhat expected that the Convention would raffy the nomination of Mr. Comins by the Republicans, but the Americans will not coalesce.

A fire broke out in South Boston this evening, destroying the large two-story building, 200 feet long, occupied by Jas. D. Russell and Jos. S. Paget, glassware manufacturers. Loss \$7,000, Three or four adjacent buildings were also injured.

manufacturers. Loss \$7,000. Three or four adjacent buildings were also injured.

A fire on Bunker Hill street. Charlestown, yesterday afternoon, destroyed four dwellings, stable and a paint shop. Loss \$10,000, of which only \$200 is insared.

Paper Mill Burned.

Hosron, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The extensive paper mill of Thomas Rice, jr., at
Newton Lower Fairs, was totally destroyed by fire
yesterday morning. The loss is \$15,000, and is nearly
covered by insurance.

Railroad Accident. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The cars on the Menphis and Charleston Railroad ran off the track near Huntsville on Saturday. Several persons your wounder.

Fishing Vessel Struck by Lightning. Halipax, N. S., Monday, Oct. 4; 1858.

The fishing schooner Bloomer of Gloucester, Mass., has arrived here. She was struck by lightning on Friday; had foremast split, and sustained other damage. One man was killed,

Election in Halifax.
Hattax, N. S., Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.
Henry Pryor ins been reducted Mayor of this city.

The Fever at Savannah.

Savassau, Menday, Oct. There were no deaths from tever to-day.

The Fever at New-Orleans. New Oblicans, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858. The deaths from fever vesternay were 68, and for the week they feet up 580.

New Church in Newark. Newser, N. J., Monday, Oct. 1, 1858. The corner stone of the new cliffics for the First aptist Congregation, in Academy street near Brown, Baptist Congregation, in Academy street near D. was laid this afternoon, in the presence of a large con-

Marine Disaster.

n board the vessel when she struck

Vessel Picked Up at Sea.

NEW-DRIEARS, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.
The steamship Orizaba, from Key West, found the British brig Esperanza drifting about in the Gulf, the aptain dead, and all the crew sick with fever, and wed her into Anglachicola.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, Oct. 4, 1858. Attacsia, Ga., Monday, Oct. 4, 1888.

I dlahasser Journal of the 2d states that on the lit, the British brig Esperanza, from Vera for Liverpool, with mahogany, was off Bayport. Ibrida, in distress. Two men and a sick boy were ing while the captain, mate and residue of the rew had died. The steamer Orizaba manned the Esperanza and sent her to Apalachicola.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The Health Officers report 64 deaths from fever during the week ending Saturday inclusive.

SAYANNAH, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858. The interments yesterday numbered six, of three were from yellow fever.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The train from Philadelphia due here at 3 o'clock this morning was detained till 6 o'clock by running over a horse at Perryville. The haggage-car was thrown from the track, and Peter McGirk, a baggagemaster, killed, and another, named Lamar, severely hurt. None of the passengers were injured.

THE MONTAUK MYSTERY SOLVED.

A SLAVE SHIP SUNK.

900 SLAVES LANDED IN CUBA.

The Ship Cleared from New-York.

ARREST OF THE MATE AND FIVE SAILORS

The vessel which was supk at Montauk Point a fee weeks ago, proves to have been the Haidee of New-York. She sailed from this port several months ago for the coast of Africa, took in a cargo of 900 slaves, and landed them at Cardenas, Island of Cuba. There the captain left her, and the mate, whose name is McComber, and sailed her up to Montauk Point, where he scuttled her. The crew were for the most part Portuguese.

It appears that Mr. Rynders received information hree weeks since, that there were some suspicions circumstances connected with the sinking of the ship which should be inquired into. He accordingly made Mr. De Angelis, one of his constables, acquainted with the particulars, and sent him to inquire into the mat-

ter. Mr. De Angelis shortly reported that the ship had been scuttled, that the crew had gone to differen parts of the country, and that one of them had died o the African fever, contracted on the coast of Africa, and was buried at New-London. Upon receiving this information, Marshal Rynders sent Maurice O'Keefe and Theodore Rynders, two of his constables, in scarc of the crew of the vessel, and of facts connected wit the sinking of the ship. They were not long in ascertaining that three of the men they were looking for were in this city. These men were arrested early last week and imprisoned at the Marshal's office. The fact of their arrest was kept a profound secret till yesterday, so that those still at large would not be put on

From one of the prisoners the names of those enraged in the expedition were learned, and from further information from the same source, and upon consulta tion with Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, the United States District-Attorney, Marshal Kynders concluded to send the deputies, O'Keefe and Rynders, to Boston in search of the remainder of the crew. Arriving there bey found two of them, whom they arrested placed in the temporary custody of the proper author ties. The officers then proceeded to New-Bedford near which place they arrested the chief mate, who had command of the vessel when she was scuttled. His name is McComber. They found him at his house near New-Bedford arrested him, and returned to Bosten. During their absence, however, the friends of the two arrested in Beston had not been sile. No sooner had O'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they were encountered by some very sociable personages, who were prolific in their advice and disinterested suggestions; so much so, indeed, that the New-Yorkers began to "smell a rat."

Their suspicions were right, for they learned shortly afterward that these gentlemen were friends of the slavers, and had even obtained a writ of habeas corpus prisoners brought up. But the New-York officers were too sharp for the Bostonian gentlemen. A back was procured and the deputies and their prisoners jumped in. Jehu cracked his whip, and off they flew to the railroad station, which they reached just in time to take the cars for ww-York, successfully escaping the service of the writ spon them, and with it, possibly, a great deal of time and trouble. They arrived early on Sunday morning, and at once proceeded to Marshal Rynders's residence in Henry street, woke him up from his sleep, and greeted his opening eyes with a sight of the three prisoners. The Marshal was no time in jumping out of bed and ordering the prisoners to be locked up in Eldridge-struct jail forthwith, to

await examination. The Marshal states that the name of the vessel is Haidee of New-York," instead of "Elizabeth of New-Orleans," as was stated a few days ago in the newspapers. Tois discrepancy is accounted for in the fact that they had nailed a piece of canvas on her sterr, upon which was painted, in large letters,

Elizabeth of New-Orleans." It appears that the Haidee was fitted out at this port several months ago, and sailed to the coast of Africa, where she took in a cargo of 900 slaves. She then sailed for Cubs, and the slaves were landed at Cardenas. At that place the Captain left the vessel, and the first mate then took the command.

It is stated that the crew had some ill-feeling to ward the mate, and he was fearful they had evil designs against him. The mate is an American, and the crew was composed mostly of Portuguese. The mate prevailed on them to sail to the north, although they it sisted on making the nearest port. They then sailed off Long Island, but dared not attempt to enter any port, as they did not have proper papers.

The Marshal understands that the remaining portion of the crew have left the country, and he has consequently given up further chase after them. He says he believes he has done his duty in doing what he has The examination of the parties will take place in the course of a few days. Mr. P. J. Jonchimssen, ex-Assistant United States District-Attorney, has been retained as counsel for the prisoners. The Marshal very justly gives great credit to his deputies in effecting these arrests, and it is to be hoped that their labors may not prove in vain.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The packet-ship Liverpool from London and Isle of Wight, which arrived vesterday, Sept. 23, at 7:30 p. m., in lat. 44 30, long. 49 16, during a heavy fog. tan foul of the fishing schooner Arctic of Provincetown. One man jumped on board the ship. Two others, named Frank Josephs and John Cohen, in attempting to get on board, fell overboard. The life booy was thrown to them, and a boat sent to her which took the remainder of the crew off. Capt. Dyer reperted his vessel sinking, and wished to abandon her. alongside, apparently in good condition. A boat was sent on board again, to ascertain the possibility of saving the vessel. Four feet water was in her. The saving the vessel. Four feet water was in her. The for Coroners, and Elexus H. Prindle of Norwich for to await to al.

Sargeant Tancred brought down from Boston a detachment of Marines for the Paraguay vessels on Saturday. They were immediately sent on board the Receiving ship North Carolina. Purser Eldridge, late of the United States steam-frigate Ningara, has replaced Purser John D. Gibson as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

We append a correct list of the vessels attached to the Paraguay fleet, with the complement of officers.

nen and guns, on board:	
Officers.	Mon
Digate St. Lawrence	500
loop-of-war Falmouth	254
rig-of-war Perry10	80
rigate Sabine	806
frig-of-war Baimbridge10	100
Fig-of-war Dolphin	(8.)
loop-of-war Proble	150
teamer-of-war Folton	180
teamer-of-war Water-Witch10	140
teamer Harriet Lanc	20
teamer Memphis10	60
Seamer Atlanta10	(iii) (iii) (iii)
teamer Caledonia10	450
teamer Westernport10	60
teamer Sombern Star	60
toreship Supply	50

The St. Lawrence, Falmouth and Perry are on the Brazil Squadron at present, having relieved the Savannah, Germantown and Bainbridge last year; al the other vessels are preparing for sea at the different Navy Yards, except the Bainbridge, which is on the Coast of Africa, under orders to sail immediately for Buenos Ayres. It is now over two years since Capt. Hunter, U. S. N.,—the world-renowned duelist, wanted Commodore Salter, then Commander-in-Chief of the Brazil Squadron, to allow him to take summary vengeance on the authorities of Para-guay for firing on the Water Witch and killing the helmsman, asserting that his vessel, (the Bainbridge), could, if her water tanks were taken out, go up all the way to Acussion; and that he could charter ten brigs and schooners in Rio, Montevideo and Buenes Ayres, which, when manned with sailors and marines from the Germantown and Savannah, would have Lonez "kneeling to the American flag" in a month. Commodore Salter refused to listen to the proposition, which fact so exasperated the Captain that he perpetrated crimes which called for his immediate suspension. His farewell words to the Commander-in-Chief are characteristic of the man. "Well. Commodore, a bucket of water would quench this fire now; in six months the full of every hose in the squad ron won't put it out. I could settle it to-morrow; will take ministers and men-of-war larger than my little brig to arrange this trouble yet." Very true.

The Navy Department has now decided that all naval captains in command of expeditions shall henceforth be called Admirals, and be honored, obeyed, and saluted as such. Accordingly Admiral Shubrick of the Subine, now flies his broad flag from the fore instend of the main must of the ship.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The steamship Washington will sail hence on the 18th inst. for San Francisco and intermediate ports, to take her place on the Pacific side in this line. The steamer from the Atlantic side will sail on the 20th of

The immense loss of life attendant upon the burning of the steamship Austria, elleits, of course, all kinds of recommendations for the future. But the most novel precantion is that adopted by Capt. Pearson of the Pacific mail steamship John L. Stephens. No sooner does his vessel leave port than he assigns to each passenger a position in one of the life-beats, and the men are enrolled into a boat guard, and drilled each day in all the minutize of launching the boats, idea has proved a popular one on the Pacific side, and many passengers have been known to wait at both ends of the route for his ship in preference to any other vessel. This is a capital precaution, and might prove beneficial on our Atlantic Ocean steam-

SLOOP UPSET-ONE MAN DROWNED. The sloop Mary Elizabeth, leaded with stone, and lying at the toot of Thirty-therd street, E. R., was upset Sunday foreneon, and one of the crew named Peter Farrell was drowned. The body being recovered soon afterward. Coroper Gamble was notified to hold an inquest.

held an inquest.

Loss of the Beig J. R. Nevius.

The brig J. R. Nevius, Capt. Tilley, from New-York for St. John, N. B., laden with flour and pork, went ashore near Pandorn Cove, on the west side of Grand Menan, on Wednesday night, Sept. 22. The brig was brought to anchor on Tuesday night in a fog. On Wednesday an attempt was made to proceed on the voyage, but finding it impossible to get clear of the shore, the anchor was thrown over. The kedge anchor by which an attempt was made to get her of the state of the coverage of the process of the coverage of the coverage

achor by which an attempt was made to go be iff dragged, and the vessel went ashore.

If dragged, and the vessel went ashore.

Yesterday the built was floated off the beach, but the sale afterward driven back. The larger portion of the cargo has been saved in a damaged condition.

The Nevins was built here by Mr. W. H. Hall, and the sale as The Nevills was twoyage last October. She was started on her first voyage last October. She was substantial vessel. Insured for \$12,000 in four office substantial vessel. [Eastport (Me.) Sentine.]

(Eastport (Me.) Sentined.

**FIZURE OF A SCHOONER.

The Norfolk Argus says the schooner Willow of Cranberry Isles, Me., Win. G. Burker, Cuptain, was brought to Norfolk on Wednesday night, having boen seized for a violation of the Slave Inspector law in August last, in having gone to sea in the night, when on a veyage from Richmond to Boston, without submitting to a search. The Willow was on a veyage from New-York to Beltimore, with a cargo of salt fish: the captain has agreed to pay the fine (\$500), thus releasing his versel without contesting the matter in the Courts.

POLITICAL.

IXTH DISTRICT .- The Republican Conferees of the IXth Congressional District met, by appointment, at poon yesterday, at the American Hotel in Sing Sing. Delegates present: Westchester, 11: Rockland, 4 Putnam, 4. Only one absent. After full and free consultation, the Convention was called to order, at 2 p. m., by the Hon. J. V. Prck, on whose motion Mr. J. G. MILLER of Putnam County was made President. with W. T. B. Milliken of Westchester and F. L. Nichols of Rockland as Secretaries. Mr. H. GREELEY of Westchester moved that, inasmuch as other parties hostile to the Federal Administration-especially to its Lecompton policy-had indicated a desire to confer with us, with a view to harmonious action in the ensuing contest, this Convention stand adjourned to Tarrytown, at noon, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., which was unanimously agreed to.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE .- The Conference Committee of Twenty-two, appointed by the American County Nominating Convention, to confer with a similar committee from the Republican Convention, met last evening at the Westchester House, Bowery, and arranged to meet in Joint Committee with the Republican Committee on Wednesday evening, at No. 618 Broadway.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- The American Convention for this District, met at 74 o'clock last evening, at the Park House, Hudson street, and after appointing a committee to confer with the Republicans,

XXIVTH DISTRICT .- The Lecomptonites of Onondaga County have nominated Wm. Taylor for Congress. The Convention passed a resolution lauding the Administration of James Buchanan in all its

OSWEGO COUNTY .- At the Republican Convention held in Mexico on Thursday last, Samuel R. Taylor, of Oswego, was nominated for County Clerk: L. Gouldng, John Sayles and Orson Ames for Superintendents of the Poer; and H. M. Stevens for Justice of Seslear. In the Hd District, James J. Coit is the Resublican nomince for the Assembly, and in the Hild, Bemen Breckway received the nomination.

Cursanso County .- The Republican Convention for Change County and for the Ist Assembly District nict at Norwich Oct. 1. The former nominated Peter B. Rathbone of Greene for Sheriff, Erastus P.

boat returned without seeing anything of the life buoy. Justice of Sessions. The Assembly Convention nom nated Hiram Briggs of Sherburne.

PERSONAL.

- The Boston Courser is authorized to state that the contract in writing which was referred to in the resolutions of the Trustees of January 9, 1858, he is entitled to the charge of the Dudley Observatory which he now has, and that the contract will be produced at the trial of the suit at law which he is awaiting from the Trustees. The declaration of rights by the Trustees in these resolutions is regarded as having nothing whatever answering to it in the contract, and is entire ly irrelevant to its meaning and construction,

- Lord and Lady Napier leave this city for Niagara Palls to-morrow morning, by way of Auburn, where they will make a short stay with Senator Seward, and by whom they will be accompanied on their westward

- It is rumored that the Hon, Jeel Parker, Royal Professor in the Law School, contemplates resigning. It is said that the place has been offered to Judge Thomas of the Massachusetts Supreme Bench, but that he declines.

- The Hon. Asron Ogden Dayton, who has been

The Hor. Aaron Ogden Dayton, who has been for many years, during several successive Administrations, the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, died suddenly yesterday morning at Philadelphia, while returning to Washington from this city.
 Gen. James J. Jones departed this life at Basic, Switzerland, on the 4th September. For many years in his earlier life he took an active and efficient interaction the individual control of the production of the production

est in the military establishment of this city, in which he held the rank of Major-General of the Third Division of Infantry.

MOSLEM DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

We have late private advices from Syria, from which it appears that the troubles there are by no means at an end. It is now certain that the Musculmans are doing all in their power, by every means, to resist the reforms initiated by the Sultan, and more especially those which tend to the prejude of their faith. Europeans are objects of their pechanisms are the Franks have any feothold. At Alexandria the residents live in constant fear of a rising of the Arabs and the burning of the city. News of murders in all parts of the country is constantly being received. The crucities practiced at Jiddah and Jaffa are being repeated in many smaller places. Routes that were formerly safe are now considered as impassible, and the whole country is now an unsafe residence for Europeans. uropeans.
The whole power of the Sultan and of the Pashas is

exerted to its fullest extent to produce quiet, but only has thus far resulted in turning the rage of the fanat has this far resided in during the rage of the land ice against the existing Government, and in giving rise to a plot for dethroning the Sultan and giving the scepter to his brother. So well known is the plot that a number of the Embassadors to Constant...ople have given out that Europe will not recognize be title of the Sultan's brother in the event of a suc-ful termination of the rebellion.

d termination of the rebellion.

Our last advices from Alexandria show a horrible state of things. Our correspondent says: "There we "heard of the murder of many Franks by the fanatical Mussulmans; and the report reached as that the Turks had secreted 5,000 muskets at one time, and

"Torks had secreted 3,000 muskets at one time, and
"20,000 at another, in their mosques, to be used in a
"general rising for the destruction of the Franks and
"Christian residents of the city."
We have seen a letter from Beyrout of late date, in
which it is stated that the American Corsul for that
place arrived there about the middle of July with his
family, and that the raising of the flag of the Consultors, the first time is because mostly, was a pleasant family, and that the raising of the flag of the Consul-ate, for the first time in sixteen months, was a pleasant sight for the American residents. The trial of the Jaffa criminals was then in progress, and it was re-gretted that the Dixon family, whose numbers were thinned by the Arabs there, had returned to America, as it was feared that some of the miscreauts might excape punishment by lack of means for their identi-fication. It will be recollected that the remainder of this family, who belong in Massachusetts, reached Beston but a few days since.

fication. It will be recollected that the remainder of this family, who belong in Massachusetts, reached Beston but a few days since.

A rumor of disturbances at Mount Lebanon had reached Beyrout, and the Pasha there, who is only second in dignity to the Grand Vizier, had, upon the representations of the Consuls at that place, dispatched a troop of soldiers to quell the rebellion, as well as to protect the foreigners. A number of missionaries on their way to different parts of Palestine were at Beyrout awaiting the execution of the Jaffa were at Beyrout awaiting the execution of the Jaffa criminals, fearing that it might eases a general insurrection throughout the country, and preferring to remain under the protection of the guns of the men-of-war collected in the harbor.

The writer of the above-mentioned letter, which is duted Aug. II. says

The writer of the above-mentioned letter, which is dated Ang. II. says:

"An English man-of-war arrived here yesterday, and a French man-of-war came last week. A Tarkish frigate stationed here sailed for Tripoli a fewdays since, where an outbreak was rumored to have commenced. Next week it is expected that there will be six steamers in the harbor; so if a general rising should take place we can escape. There are also about 40 sail of merchant vessels in the harbor, of all nations except our own. We need an American man-of-war here, and expect one as soon as the exigencies of the public service will permit."

Utan Territory, Aug. 19, 1858.

A new trade is springing up between the Ures and Piedes Indians—that of selfing and buying squaws. At Harmony, some forty miles from Washington, the At Harmony, some forty miles from Washington, the Piede Abram, having a squaw who signified her wish to have a younger hosband, marched her before the muzzle of his rifle to Cedar, where Utes were quartered, having come here for the purpose of buying squaws for the United States troops, and sold her to them; so she had a fair prospect of having her desires more than gratified. It is understood that agent G. Hurt is encouraging this trade.

A few days since a noise of crying was heard in the streets; I went out and saw an Indian dragging along his squaw, while she was howling bitterly. Upon asking what was the cause, he regimed "Ke's a boar

streets; I went out and saw an Indian dragging along his squaw, while she was howling bitterly. Upon asking what was the cause, he replied, "Kots ashinti mi—she don't want me; having also conceived a desire for another husband, and probably she may be likewise accommodated. There are soldiers enoughhere, who have nothing to do or think of, to furnish all the disaffected squaws in the Territory with temporary bashands.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD,-It is a sight THE PRILADELIPHIA NAVY YARD,—It is a sight worth the trip to the Navy Yard every evening as the workmen are dismissed. They are crowded in upon each other in the shops, and when it o'cleck p. m. arrives, they pour into the streets, a tumuliaous throng. It is estimated that at least sixteen hundred persons are now employed in the Navy Yard! Nobedy pretends that they are needed there. No one doubts that hundreds are engaged only for their votes and their assistance between now and the 12th of October. It is estimated that thousands of dollars are thrown away every day to help those in whose name these persons have been put on the payrois at the Navy Yard. be estimated that those and on these persons have been put on the pay-rolls at the Navy Yard. Nothing like it has ever been seen in this city. The openness of the outrage shows how reckless Lecomptonism has become in its movements, and how indifferent to public opinion. As an evidence of the way things are done, one of the Lecompton candidates for Congress called at the Navy Yard, a few days ago, and demanded the appointment of ninety men to pick orkum. The reply of the Superintendent, or officer, was, that they had no room for them, that the yard was overstocked with idiers in the pay of the Government, and that there was no work. The enaddedse started off, and returned with a distract from the Secretary of the Navy, directing that the ninety men should be employed, which was done. What exact service these men are expected to render at the polls remains to be seen. At a moment when the public revenues are failing off, and when the whole people are demanding retrebeliment at the hands of the Government, the expenditure of the manual three simply to force retrenchment at the bands of the Government, the expenditure of the people's money, simply to force again into Congress those gentlemen who have proved their after inworthiness, is a galling mult. Are our elections, like our numinations, to be controlled by public plunder? This is a question that comes home to every man's judgment and feelings. The case is one that will, no doubt, be inquired into at the next session of Congress. Mr. Cobb. Secretary of the Treasnry, and Mr. Toucey, of the Navy, will be coulled upon to answer for what is neither more nor less than the prestitution of the patronage for the werst purposes. It will doubtless be rebuiked at the polis; but an example so debasing should be arrested by the sternest remedies of the law. [Phila. Press, Oct. 4.

Large Post-Office Rossers.—Newton F. Jones, deputy Postmaster at Anna. Union County, was brought before United States Commissioner Corsean at Springfield, on Puesday last, on a charge of having accommitted extensive depredations upon the mail. A pomeliful of letters and cavelopes, says The Register, was exhibited in evidence before the Commissioner, was exhibited in evidence before and valuables in

THEATRICAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

This house was crowded last night with an audience most enthusiastic in their manif-stations of satisfaction Dr. Gould is instructed by his legal counsel that, under an adaptation from the French, and has been translated, remodeled, and put into present shape by Mr. Dion Bourcicault, and was last evening acted for the first time in America. The play vanuateth not itself on the score of literary merit, its pretensions in that regard being moderate to a dogree, but as the author did not make a point of fine writing, any shortcomings on that head can be easily forgiven. The turning point of the plot, the changing in infancy of two children, is by no means strikingly original, but the complications arising from that occurrence are so eleverly managed, and the catastrophe so ingeniously worked out, that bare borrowed idea is so carefully lobed with exciting and original incidents that it hardly knows itself in its new clothes, and is quite as fresh as if it had never done sterling operatic and dramatic service before. The plot of "Pauvrette" runs something like this:

The story opens in Russia in 1812, the principa actors in it being soldiers of the first Napoleon and participators in the memorable retreat from Moscow Michel and Bernard are the sole survivors of the 14th Imperial Chasseurs-hunger, co'd, fatigue and the Cossacks having done such work on the fated regiment that but two survive. Bernard, and Marie, his wife, have in charge two children-Marguerite, their own, and Louise, the daughter of Col. Lafere, who has been killed. The Duchess de Feaulien had married this Colonel at the command of the Emperor Napoleon, as a means of recovering her con-fiscated estates in France, had followed him to Moscow, and there perceiving that the cause of Napoleon was lost, she had escaped to the protection of her was lost, she had escaped to the protection of her-brother, an officer in the Russian service, leaving be-bind her infant daughter. She suddenly confronts Bernard and Marie, and demands her child; they refuse to tell her which of the two is hers, and she takes the wrong one, while Michel escapes with the other, Marie is killed, and Bernard is taken prisoner.

On this exchange of children bangs the whole in-

is killed, and Bertard is taken prisoner.

On this exchange of children bangs the whole interest of the play. Miebel, who does not know the difference in the children, bears the little Louise to Bernard's native village, St. Dider, on the Swiss Alps, and there leaves her in the charge of the curate. She is taken care of by the villagers, who, not knowing her name, call her "Pauvrette," and, when she is grown up, they assign to her the task of keeping the goats and sheep that get lost on the mountains through the Winter. They carry up to a large cave a supply of food for the animals and for Pauvrette, and she remains there alone for three months, the Winter's show covering the cave to a great depth, and rendering all access to her impossible till it melts away in the Spring.

the Spring.

At the opening of the second act, eighteen years after the incidents of the first, the Duchess de Beaulieu arrives at the village of St. Didler with Marguerite, whom she has educated as her own child. She has compassed an engagement of marriage between her approsed daughter and her nephew, the Count Manapprosed daughter and her nephew and the Country daughter and the Country daughter auppressed daughter and her nephew, the Count Man-rice, who really do not love each other, although each is led by the scheming mother to believe that the other is intoxicated with love, and carnestly desires

the welding to take place.

When all is ready for this ceremony, Bernard arrives in search of his wife and child, he having been for in search of his wife and third, he having been for eighteen years in the mines of Siberia, ignorant of their fate. He is uns that his wife is dead, and hears the story of Pauviette, and that she has that very day been to the village for her stock of Winter provisions, and has returned to her care to spend in solitude the long Winter months. He resolves at one; to follow a whim to ascend the pountain to see the auries of the next day. In the course of the journey, Bernard is separated from the Count, who, alarmed at the coun-ing storm takes refusa with Dancestra the ing storm, takes refuge with Panyrette, the avalanche descends and shuts them in, and Bernard returns dis-

onsolate to the village.

The Count takes advantage of his three months' se The Count takes advantage of his three months se-clusion with Pauvrette to accomplish her run, and in the Spring he leaves her and returns to his aunt, the Duchess, who again proceeds to force on the marriage with her supposed daughter. The stery now rapidly hastens to a close; Pauvrette appears, Bernard claims her as his daughter, and is about to depart with her, disgraced as she is, when the mistake in the identity of the two girls is explained, and Maurice, who has be-fore that avowed his determination to marry Pauv-rette, descenary her now that she is no longer Pauv-rette but Louise, and Mioner marsh. Lind her happy.

no longer Louise, and pricile than the bappy.

We have been particular to give this plot—firstly, because it is interesting; and, secondly, because it isn't every day that we have a play with an avalanche in it. Wild and improbable as the incidents may seem, they are of the romantically thrilling sort, and follow each other in such succession that there is little relaxation in the interest from first to last. The descent of the avalanche is a new and startling effect, and when the inevitable obstacles to the quick working of new machinery are evercome it will be much better than on the first trial. All the scenery is good,

from anything she has heretofore undertaken, and which she plays so charmingly as to make people wish there was more of it.

Mrs. Pope did the best with an ungrateful part, and did quite enough to show that she is a welcome accession to the company. Miss Ada Clifton, who has but a single scene, was picture-quely dressed, and acted her part with much spirit.

The public were pleased, and "Pauvrette" will do. but it sadly needs crowding and compressing-it lacks compactness; the first three acts (for it is a five act piece) are slow, and the long waits between the acts are very depressing to the multitude. We suggest to the machinists, steam, more steam; locomote faster, and hurry up things.

BURTON'S THEATER-ENGLISH OPERA. Notwithstanding the immense draughts made or

our opera-going public by the three companies late in action-one of which still continues at the Academy-there was a fair house at Burton's last evening on the occasion of the first performance of the English opera troupe of which Miss Lucy Escott is prima donna, Mr. Henry Squires, tenor, &c. We shall reserve a criticism of these artists antil after other hearings. The two mentioned are both Americans who have studied in Italy. The opera was handsomely il-Instrated as regards dress and scenery. Portions of it were so inefficiently rehearsed-especially that terrible choral behind the scenes in the last act-that chaos came again. Would it not be well always to wait until such things can go smoothly? Some pieces, we must add, were well received and much applauded.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

This favorite place has been thoroughly cleaned and painted inside, and looks like a new theater. It will be opened to-night with a new burlesque by Brougham, inspired by the laying of the Ocean Cable. (See advertisement.) This is beautifully put on the stage, as the rehearsal proved. The company, it will be observed, is of habitual strength.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN WILLIAM STREET,-There was a desperate fight about 1 o'clock this morning at the German lager beer saloon No. 192 William street, tear Sprace. It appears that there was a large party within the place, participating in the festivities of a wedding, when some other Germans from a boarding-house on the opposite side of the street forced themselves incide, and behaved in such a way that it was found necessary to expel them. They soon returned, however, with a large reenforcement of roughs. who gladly enlisted for a frolic, and attacked the place furiously. A stout resistance was offered and a desperate fight ensued; cubs, tumblers and bludgeons of various kinds were freely used. The screams of the mbatasts and of the terrified women were load and

An alarm rap was sounded by the policeman on the heat and in a short time a large number of pelice were present, who restored quiet.

The police found several persons were badly cut; doors, windows, screens, tables and chairs were demolished. The saloon is a perfect wrock.

HORTICULTURE AT THE FAIR.

The exhibitions of the Horticultural Department at the Crystal Palace now in progress, and of the Pomo logical Society lately beld in this city, have been with the new drama of "Pauvreite." This play is studied by many thoughtful and carnest cultivators of fruit, and ought to have been by many thousands more. It is surprising that so many farmers, market gardens, amateurs and lovers of fruit generally could let such opportunities slip of obtaining thorough and complete owledge of the best varieties of fruit and vegetables. without the labor of acquiring it from books or experi-

It is in hope of inducing some to improve the lesson now before them who would otherwise neglect an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge cheaply that has cost the exhibitors of fruit and vegetables at the Crystal Palace years of labor, and in some instances entire fortunes to obtain by experiment. The arrangement has some features that arrest the attention, the Chairmap of the Managers of the Horticultural Department, Mr. Thomas W. Field, designing by it to facilitate the study of the various classes of vegetables and fruit. Hitherto the fruit and flowers and vegetables were not only intermixed with each other, preserving no semblance of order, but the whole department was confounded with and pressed on every side by machinery, hardware and agricultural implements. Now a nest living evergreen hedge aurroards and defines the Hor-ficultural Department, which is entered through taste-

the attential Department, which is entered through taste-ul arches of evergreen work.

Five long tables are thickly covered with the pro-ducts of the grounds of as many cultivators of fruit. The first collection, now somewhat in its wane, is from the grounds of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Boston, whose arder in the cultivation and propagation of fruit is only equaled by his elequence in narrating the results of the year's experience, and inciting others in the same labor. His address at the late Pomological the same labor. His address at the late Pomological Convention was a masterpiece of conciseness in detail of the facts to support his argument, of elequent narration, and of earnest, even joyous, enthusiasm. His collection consisted of 140 varieties of pears, of which he would not recommend more than twenty for any but an amateur's garden. The next is Mr. Barry's of Rochester, consisting of 200 varieties of pears, some fifty or sixty of which have been recently renewed. It is not an numportant fact that Mr. Barry, now at the head of the horticulturists of America in knowledge and ability, and proprietor of a nursery of 450 acres which couls out millions of trees every year, was less than twenty years since an employee in a acres which cerois out millions of trees every year, was less than twenty years since an employee in a Flushing nurseay. One of the first lessons to be learned here is that many of the varieties of pears which excel in Mr. Barry's collection are but medium, and often even poor in Mr. Hilder's, and vice exce. It is not difficult of conclusion that all varieties of pears are not adapted to all places. A paper read by Mr. T. W. Field at the meeting of the Pomological Society, on the adaptation of varieties to locations, accumulated a large amount of evidence of this law.

Another of these tables is occupied by 180 varieties

Another of these tables is occapied by 180 varieties of pears from Mr. C. M. Hovey of Cambridge, Mass., a large part of which has recently been removed. Mr. Hevey has the largest collection of bearing pear trees in the country, and devotes a life of untiring energy to the development of the secrets of Pomology. Another table is occupied by 150 varieties of pears exhibite t by Mr. Hocker of Rochester, many of which now only exhibit that they have once been large and fine specimens.

There are smaller collections of pears by many other exhibitors, among the most noticeable of which are those of Mr. Westbrooke of North Carolina, Prof. exhibitors, among the most noticeable of which are those of Mr. Westbrooke of North Carolina, Prof. Mapes, and a collection of by far the most beautiful specimens of ten or twelve varieties from the Northern part of this State. A fifth table is covered by the 200 plates of apples exhibited by Mr. Bailey of Plattsburgh, New-York. This certainly is the best collection of apples, and composed of the finest specimens of that freit ever exhibited in this city.

It is only approached by that of Mr. Westbrooke, almost as nearly by that of Mr. Westbrooke, almost as nearly by that of Mr. — both from North Carolina. Without entering further into detail, we have been thus particular, in order that we might direct attention to some features of this exhibition that will lead to practical results. Among the first that excites notice is the fact that there are somany exhibitors of pears, and so much greater quantities of this fruit than any other. Either the pear is produced with much greater case than other fruits, or there are more trees of this species in existence thas of others, or nurserymen have combined to humbug the public by presenting only apparent results. When we recollect the thousands of apple orchards within fifty miles of this city, and the paucity of their fruit, we are inclined to thick that the pear is such more certain of production than the apple in some fecations. Assation foot, to which we have called attention, is that there are but few varieties of equal excellence in all these collections, and in ascertaining this result is the great value of this seemingly needless multiplication of varieties.

of varieties.

of first idea awakened by their exhibition, is the The first idea awakened by their exhibition, is the query. What is the use of so many? The true as natural answer. "Coltivation of fruit," and especiall of pears, is so new with us that we scarcely know any thing of it yet, and we are especially ignorant of what kinds are the best for all places: First, Because a fruit can be said to have proved itself until it hat fruited for twenty years, and in a hundred places. Second, Because we do not believe we have reached the maximum of excellence in any variety, and we can't discover that better fruit by experiment, and, in these large collections, we only show the result; an and the whole arrangement of the tableaux is perfect.

The play is well acted—Mr. Jordan appearing well in the "Count," Mr. Davenport making a hit in the anomalous character assigned to him, and Mr. Bourcleault playing the "Old Soldier," with much effect.

Miss Robertson has a part differing essentially in style tween, almost barren of this fruit. There is more carried attention to the planting of fruit trace. earnest attention to the planting of fruit trees in the Slaveholding States of North Carolina, Georgia and parts of Alabama, than there is in all the territory of the Atlantic States north to the Hudson River. This is evidenced by the number of large nurseries established and in successful operation, as well as by the quantities of fruit they send to our exhibitions and our markets. One of the tests to which the Horticul-

our markets. One of the tests to which the Horticultural Committee has submitted the fruit is, to allow all
the specimens to decay upon the plates. From this
trial may be ascertained whether a variety rots at the
core—a fatal defect—whether it decays before ripenieg—a not uncommon peculiarity of some varieties.
Whether it will remain fit for the table a longer or
shorter time before decay ensues.

Persons visiting these collections should compare them to ascertain what varieties of apples and pears proved uniformly successful in Boston and Rochester, at Plattsburgh, New-York, and at Wilmington, North Carolina. From this inspection something positive might be learned regarding the varieties to be planted at points between these localities.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-

THON.

The fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City took took place last evening at the Wayne-street Reformed Dutch Church, at which a large andence was present.

The services were commenced by singing by the choir, reading of Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Yerribers, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tersion.

The President, Washington Hashbook, read a report of the deings of the Association during the past year. The library, which had been established for the use of the members, had so far proved almost a failure, and only some two or three young men had been regular visitors there, and he attributed the lack of interest to a prevailing taste of young men for light literature. The Sabbath School, under the anspices of the Association, is in a flattering condition, and is constantly receiving accessions. Much good has also been accomplished at the meetings under the tent which was first pitched on the 5th of August for the benefit of the poor and destitute. Since that time, meetings have been held every night, the number of sermons preached by ministers of various denominations is 39, prayer meetings held, 49. At the last monthly meeting of the Association it was decided to do away with the Board of Managers, and the business bereafter is to be brought directly before the members.

Even the Treasurer's report it appears that the

nembers.

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the whole amount of money expended for the year just closed was \$567-99. Balance on Sand, \$79-19.

Addresses were delivered by Geo. H. Stuart, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. Thomson, the Rev. P. Stryker,

and others.

Previous to the opening of the meeting, the following afficers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. Beynton's experiments attracted an immense audience to the Cooper Institute last evening. Th great hall was filled, and probably a thousand peopl were turned away, unable to gain admission. lecture is to be repeated next Saturday morning and afternoon, for the school children.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor of New-Hampshire has appointed Thurday, November 25, for Thanksgiving. This is the first State in which the day has been designated this year.